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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/821,503	03/28/2001	James R. Trethewey	42390P10485	5216

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EXAMINER

DAVIS, ZACHARY A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2137

DATE MAILED: 09/07/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/821,503

Applicant(s)

TRETHEWEY ET AL.

Examiner

Zachary A. Davis

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. A Request for Continued Examination was received on 23 June 2005. The amendment received 20 May 2005 has been entered and considered. Claims 1, 8, and 18 have been amended. No claims have been added or canceled. Claims 1-21 are currently pending in the present application.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-21 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 18-21 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 18 (and by their dependence, Claims 19-21) includes the limitation "building a new URL by concatenating https:// with the current URL". However, the current URL would already include an indication of the protocol to be used, such as http:// in the URL http://www.domain.com. Therefore, concatenating https:// with the current URL would result in, for example, https://http://www.domain.com, which would not be a valid URL. The Examiner notes that, in contrast, in Claims 5 and 12, a new

URL is built "by concatenating https:// with the domain name of the Web site", which would result in, for example, https://www.domain.com, a valid URL.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shuster et al, US Patent 6687746, in view of Subramaniam et al, US patent 6081900.

In reference to Claim 1, Shuster discloses a system including a load balancer receiving requests from a browser via a network (column 8, lines 8-13; Figure 5, scheduler 68), where the requests are from a Web page having a first and second frame (column 8, lines 60-67; Figure 6). Shuster further discloses a plurality of servers coupled to the load balancer to process requests routed by the load balancer (column 9, lines 21-25; Figure 5, servers 72, web servers 80, provider servers 82), where the frames can load objects for a target frame different from the requesting frame (column 9, lines 25-30). However, although Shuster discloses resolving an address from a URL request (column 9, lines 8-20) and additionally discloses redirectors (column 8, lines 14-20; Figure 5, redirectors 70), Shuster does not explicitly disclose that the plurality of

servers generate a new URL and return a redirect message with the new URL to the browser.

Subramaniam discloses a system including a border server to receive requests from a client browser via a network (column 5, lines 26-27; Figure 1, Border Server 106) and a plurality of servers coupled to the border server (column 5, lines 25-26 where there can be multiple target servers), where the servers generate a new URL and return a redirect message with the new URL in response to a request from the browser and the browser uses the new URL in a new request (column 9, lines 18-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Shuster by including the generation and return of new URLs as taught by Subramaniam, in order to provide secure authentication of external users and secure transmission of confidential data (see Subramaniam, column 3, line 66-column 4, line 4).

In reference to Claim 2, Subramaniam further discloses generating the new URL and returning the redirect message (column 9, lines 18-31).

In reference to Claim 3, Subramaniam further discloses that the servers include a secured area and an unsecured area (column 10, lines 10-12).

In reference to Claims 4 and 5, Subramaniam further discloses that HTTPS is automatically invoked by concatenating "https://" with the domain name of the website (column 9, lines 21-25).

In reference to Claim 6, Subramaniam further discloses that the border server can perform SSL encryption and decryption (column 11, lines 40-42).

In reference to Claim 7, Subramaniam further discloses that communication between the border server and the plurality of servers is transmitted as cleartext (column 9, lines 32-40, where non-secure data is sent from the target server to the border server).

In reference to Claim 8, Shuster discloses a method including receiving requests from a browser via a network (column 7, lines 50-54) where the requests are from a Web page having a first and second frame (column 8, lines 60-67; Figure 6) and routing the requests to one server in an array of servers to process the requests (column 9, lines 21-25). Shuster further discloses that a request can be received from a requesting frame to load a data object for a target frame with a different owner (column 9, lines 25-30). However, although Shuster discloses resolving an address from a URL request (column 9, lines 8-20) and additionally discloses redirectors (column 8, lines 14-20; Figure 5, redirectors 70), Shuster does not explicitly disclose generating a new URL and returning a redirect message with the new URL to the browser.

Subramaniam discloses a method including receiving requests from a client browser via a network, routing the request to a server, and if the request is received to load a data object for a target, generating a new URL and returning a redirect message with the new URL to the client browser (column 9, lines 18-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the method of Shuster by including the generation and return of new URLs as taught by Subramaniam, in order to provide secure authentication of external users and

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secure transmission of confidential data (see Subramaniam, column 3, line 66-column 4, line 4).

In reference to Claim 9, Subramaniam further discloses the client browser receiving the redirect message and sending a new request using the new URL (column 9, lines 25-31).

In reference to Claim 10, Shuster discloses that each server is coupled to a load balancer (column 8, lines 8-13; Figure 5, scheduler 68). Further, Subramaniam discloses that the servers include a secured area and an unsecured area (column 10, lines 10-12).

In reference to Claims 11 and 12, Subramaniam further discloses that HTTPS is automatically invoked by concatenating "https://" with the domain name of the website (column 9, lines 21-25).

In reference to Claim 13, Subramaniam further discloses that the border server can perform SSL encryption and decryption (column 11, lines 40-42).

In reference to Claim 14, Shuster further discloses a load balancer (column 8, lines 8-13; Figure 5, scheduler 68). Further, Subramaniam further discloses that communication between the border server and the plurality of servers is transmitted as cleartext (column 9, lines 32-40, where non-secure data is sent from the target server to the border server).

In reference to Claim 15, Shuster discloses software that receives a request from a frame of a browser to load data for a target frame and determines if the owner of the

target frame is different (column 9, lines 25-30). However, although Shuster discloses resolving an address from a URL request (column 9, lines 8-20) and additionally discloses redirectors (column 8, lines 14-20; Figure 5, redirectors 70), Shuster does not explicitly disclose generating a new URL and returning a redirect message with the new URL to the browser.

Subramaniam discloses software that receives a request from a client browser to load a data object for a target and determines if the target is owned by a different owner, and if so, generates a new URL and returns a redirect message with the new URL to the client browser (column 9, lines 18-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the software of Shuster by including the generation and return of new URLs as taught by Subramaniam, in order to provide secure authentication of external users and secure transmission of confidential data (see Subramaniam, column 3, line 66-column 4, line 4).

In reference to Claim 16, Subramaniam further discloses the client browser receiving the redirect message and sending a new request using the new URL (column 9, lines 25-31).

In reference to Claim 17, Subramaniam further discloses that the redirect message instructs the client browser to switch from HTTP to HTTPS (column 9, lines 21-25).

In reference to Claim 18, Shuster discloses software that access a current URL used to locate an HTML document loaded in one of multiple frames displayed by a Web browser (column 9, lines 8-38). However, although Shuster discloses resolving an address from a URL request (column 9, lines 8-20) and additionally discloses redirectors (column 8, lines 14-20; Figure 5, redirectors 70), Shuster does not explicitly disclose building a new URL and dispatching a new request using the new URL between the browser and a Web server.

Subramaniam discloses software that accesses a current URL, builds a new URL by concatenating "https://" with the current URL, and dispatches the new URL to invoke HTTPS communication between a web browser and a web server (column 9, lines 18-31). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the software of Shuster by including the generation and return of new URLs as taught by Subramaniam, in order to provide secure authentication of external users and secure transmission of confidential data (see Subramaniam, column 3, line 66-column 4, line 4).

In reference to Claim 19, Subramaniam further discloses embedding in an HTML document (column 9, lines 32-43, where URL links in web pages are changed).

In reference to Claim 20, Shuster further discloses a load balancer (column 8, lines 8-13; Figure 5, scheduler 68) and a plurality of servers (column 9, lines 21-25; Figure 5, servers 72, web servers 80, provider servers 82).

In reference to Claim 21, Subramaniam further discloses that HTTPS is automatically invoked when entering a secure area (column 7, lines 1-25).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.
- a. Hobbs, US Patent 6523022, discloses a method that includes a proxy application server and multiple database servers, in which the servers provide data to various frames in displayed information.
 - b. McDonough et al, US Patent 6631424, discloses a system in which a server is coupled to multiple back-end servers, where the servers can load a frames display, and where load balancing may be performed.
 - c. Rath et al, US Patent 6686932, discloses a system for sharing data from separate servers between browser frames.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary A. Davis whose telephone number is (571) 272-3870. The examiner can normally be reached on weekdays 8:30-6:00, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Emmanuel Moise can be reached on (571) 272-3865. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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